pic, to deter the seil disposed. Can many cases be point-ple, to deter the seil disposed. Can many cases be point-ple of hourse infrustry, and to refrain from the repetition of criminal offeness! If these questions cannot be answered affirmatively, the conclusion is obvious, that the present peni-tentiary system has falled to answer all the great purposes for which it was established.

which it was established.
To call the attention of the Legislature to an investigation of the subject, and to point out briefly, some of the defects, as the student, and the point of the great error as we appre-las all that may be required. The great error as we apprehend, which has attended the plan, has been the promised ous association of the convicts. When its inmates are per-mitted to onjoy the society of each other, and to keep up a recollection and fondness fer the vices, which produced their degradation, the terror of the penitentiary must lose its effects. The valuable improvement which has been made in the institution, of affording a separate apartment for each convict at night, no doubt will have a most beneficial tendency. During their labours by day, the vigilance of the keepers, may in some degree, prevent the corrupting inter-course to which their deprayed minds must necessarily lead them, but when associated at night in the same chamber, they can give an unrestrained recital of their misdeeds and lay future plans of villainy. We are inclined to the belief, that the remedy for the error has not yet been fully applied. The convicts engage in the same daily labour, and it would be interly impossible to prevent the more hardened in crime from extending their baneful influence in same way or other over those committed for minor offeners—conversation cannot be entirely prevented, and if it could, a knowledge of each other is formed, which after liberation must bring them together to commit further depredations upon society To correct this radical fault of improper association, the plan of class fication may be adopted. It is certainly worthy of

the experiment. But we are constrained to express our fears that a completely favourable result, will not flow even from that measure. — Many difficulties would occur in making this arrangement; although they might be convicted of the same crime, yet the same aggravating circumstances might not attend its commission; and there must be different degrees in the moral deprayity which no human being can discover. Unless then, there should be such an arcan discover. Unless then, there should be such an at-rangement of classes as to place together those who had reached the same degree of infamy in all respects, the evil-of communications must still exist. While upon this subject, we would refer you merely for examination, to the plan of the great Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. It consists in secusion, day and night. Labour is assigned to the convict not as a punishment, but as an alleviation of the se- draw persons from their useful avocations, often to engage vere auguish of his mind, calculated to produce habits of industry not by coercion, but as affording him under the circumstances a pleasing employment. He is debarred only the weight of vicious associates, while he receives the visits of those who can instruct him in morality and piety. -The experiment is a new one, and we should wait to serve what good effects it will produce. Another defect seems to have arisen from the restriction imposed upon the seems to have arisen time of confinement of convicts in the courts in regard to the time of confinement of convicts in the peritentiary. To sentence an individual who has committed some minor offence, for which this punishment is president. scribed, and who has never given other evidence of moral turpitude, to a confinement for two years with the most pro-Igate of human beings, is certainly defeating one of th nary objects of penal law, the reformation of the offender. who may in the opinion of the court before whom he is tried, ment only confinement for a short period, and made to suffer sufficiently to deter him from repeating his crime, is often after a confinement for two years, turned loose upon the community an adept in all the arts of vice. furts have all the facts before them, and are best qualified

The ill-advised exercise of the pardoning power, may also produce most serious consequences. It is only from re-commendations and representations in behalf of the convict, the individual invested with that power, can act. misspplied sympathy or ill-directed feelings should procure erference by the Executive, without regard to the mer-It of the case, criminal offences can never be diminished .-This only the discreet exercise of this most delicate power which can have a salutary effect. But whenever a shall be entertained of repentance and unfeigned reformation on the part of a convict, and a representation of the fact should be made by those who are best acquainted with all the circumstances in relation to his case, before and after aviction, an interposition of Executive elemency becomes aduty And we are satisfied no Executive under such cirnces would ever refuse to extend that pardon to an infortunate fellow being, which we all expect to receive from a just and merciful Providence. The Pen tentiary here, has been a considerable burthen

particularly it vite your attention to the propriety of repeal-

assign the proper duration of punishment.

imposing this restriction.

to the State, but, from the judicious management of its internal concerns, it is now capable of supporting its own ex pences, and may be a source of revenue to the State. there never was a greater error in Legislation than to look It is true, the most a Penitentia y for pecuniary profit. and the convicts should be made so far as practicable, to re-Lieve the State from the burthens imposed by their crimes.

The great object should be, and to which the attention of every legislator should be directed-to punish crime-to deter by example, and to produce reform. The expense of an institution that would effect these objects, would be trifrom it; and the expenses must necessarily decrease with the diminution of eriminal offences.

As connected with this subject, we recommend to your favour ble consideration, an institution, which we understand It is to contemplation to establish in the city of Baltimore, for the continument of juvepile offenders. To this House of for the confinement of juvenile offenders. To this House of refuge, all minors, who under our existing laws would be sentenced by the courts for criminal offences, to the Peni

legs of our nature. Let us follow the laudable example set before us by the States of Massachusetts, New York and before us by the Sistes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvanis, in their liberal ancouragement of institutions of this kind. The House of refuge in Philadelphia, established by private douations and wisely endowed by the Legislature, has produced incalculable benefits, for it appears from the reports of the managers, that in the course of criminal jurisdiction, the number of juvenile delinquisits by constantly decreased since its establishment.

d effects have been experienced in the other The same good effects have been experience.

cuniary profits, they représent to be less than at the conclusion of the year, which ended November Soin, 1829, from causes not within their control. As these will be satisfactorily individual exertion that they have not flourished in an equivalent of the report now laid before you, we will not trespass upon your time by enumerating them. But as regards the prison discipline, the most granitying account is given. The plans which have been pursued for the intellectual and moal improvement of the convicts, and for their ultimate reformation, deserve the highest commendation.

The disbursements as respect the State Tobacco Inspection n the city of Baltimore, being under the control of this iepartment, it is incumbent upon us to state that the nett proceeds in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, fortunes would not allow them to seek an education else 1829, amount to twenty two thousand four hundred and sixisbursements in the year which ended on the 1st Decem-er, 1830, on account of the redemption of the principal, any particular college which from its locality, would lisbur-ements in the year which ended on the 1st Decemground test, amounting in all, to the sum of twenty-two should be drawn exclusively to one. The means then would thousand seven hundred and torty-four dollars, and fifty be ample for providing Professors of the highest attainments cents there remained on excess of two hundred and eighty hree dollars and firty nine cents - which sum was advanced quired to give character and usefulness to the institution. payment for the State's Warehouses, there has been redeemed during the year which ended on the 1st December 1830, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; leaving theirty eight thousand dollars of this fund to be redeemed.—

military tactics, do not have that tendency; while they in scenes of discipation. All who have witnessed militia musters in the country, must be satisfied of their perfect inutility, and of their injurious effects upon the merals of the people. We would not be understood as recommending, by not be required; on the contrary, we would say, that severe By this course, whenever either of the cases ly resisted by a people determined to be free. annual enrollment, to be reported at every session of the prescribed by the constitution for calling out the militia shall occur, they will be ready to be trained for service, without our admiration is not less excited by the calmness and for being subjected to attend militia meetings, as under the present system, where they are neither improved in discipline intrepidity with which it was effected. nor benefitted in morals. To provide the emergencies which of feeling which impelled the brave Parisians to dethrone a may occur, when arms might be required, earlier than they ld be obtained from the Armoury, we invite your atter tion to the propriety of providing that, Brigadier Generals shall be permitted to receive from the Armoury, any number these movements directed by wisdom. Accustomed as we of arms that may be considered requisite, to be disposed of have been to enjoy the sweet delights of civil liberty, our their Brigades, in such manner as they may think advisado, upon their assuming the responsibility to have them perfect order, and to make an annual return of their aber and condition to the Adjutant General, to be by him aid before the legislature. We have been induced to offer these suggestions, from the circumstance of applications for arms having been made to the Executive, to provide for cases which were thought to require promptness of action. report of the Tressurer which will be made to the

egislature, presents the finances of the State to be in a far better condition than was anticipated. Upon an examination of this interesting document, it will appear, that on the 1st December 1830, there was in the Treasury the sum of fifty-four thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-eight After deducting appropriations unexpended and chargeable to that fund, the balance at the end of the fiscal was twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirtyeight dollars and sixty-four cents. The Logislature will a once perceive, that without the imposition of additional bur-thens upon the people, the State has been enabled to perform ts various engagements, support its necessary expenses, and can now present this gratifying result.

We regret our inability to forward with this communication, official reports from the Internal Improvement compa-This circumstance prevents us from presenting to your view an account of the progress which has been made in these undertakings, which now excite so deep an interest among our fellow citizens

A circular from the board of trustees of the "Rhode Island Historical Society," has just been received, and we comply with the request therein contained, to call your attention to the consideration of the plan proposed for obtaining authentie information of the early history of our country A num-ber of documents illustrating the transactions of that period, are said to be deposited in the public archives of Great Bri-tsin, to which access could easily be obtained. And the object of the communication is to urge the delegation in Congress from each State, to use their efforts to procure the pasage of a law to provide for the copying of these documents. We are impressed with the importance of the subject, and invite your co-operation in effecting the proposed object.

A memorial to Congress from the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, has been forwarded from New York, and is now placed before you. It is desired that the legislature stould recommend to their Senators The humanity and sound policy of providing an entire paration between the povice in iniquity and the obdurate of control of the summanity and such properly and the obdurate of control of the summanity of the adoption of some measures of relief for those officers and soldiers, who served between the period to make permanent impressions; and to just the period to make permanent impressions; and to just the period to make permanent impressions; and to just the period to make permanent impressions; and the just the just the period to make permanent impressions; and the just th new. The relief solicited is for that class of officers and soldiers who served but few years after the commencement forth in the memorial. And though their services descree forth in the memorial. And though their services deskitch the grateful reward of their countrymen, no provision by Congress has ever yet been made for them. We need not add a remark to induce you to bestow notice to a subject which relates to the alleviation of the sufferings of those who assisted in achieving the independence of the country.

Among the various improvements to which the enterprize of our enlightened citizens has been directed, there is none which allords more gratification to show who desire to see

Legislature will concur with us in the propriety of affording Trustees to improve the collegiate department in the United to an institution, which we are strisfied, in the language of the great statesmen who have adorned our land, in Whilst other states have found it to their interest to fossion of the great statesmen who have adorned our land, in Whilst other states have found it to their interest to fossion of the Penitentiary, will the best Penitentiary system devised by the with and established by the beneficeage of the Penitentiary, will the report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, will exhibit the present condition of that Institution. The penitentiary profits, they représent to be less than at the concluction of the condition of the with the means, it must therefore be owing to the want of men from every section of the country, will necessarily be drawn to them. And the only way to check this fondness for sending them from the state for education, is to make our own colleges equal to those abroad. The additional influence and weight of character which would consequently be given to the State, the great saving of expense to all, and the facility which would he afforded to those, whose fortunes would not allow them. dded to the balance in the treasury on the 1st December, where, without enumerating other considerations, should induce our citizens to unite in their exeruous to support a colfollors and minety one cents. And after deducting the lege which would afford all the benefits to be obtained from and the interest on stock issue I by the Executive, and on bine the most advantages, we only remark that good polithe loan negotiated by the Treasurer, for insurance and ey seems to dictate the propriety that the public attention and for furnishing every particular in each department re-

As citizens of a constituent part of the great confederacy This balance added to the stock issued by the Treasurer for most clevated rank among the nations of the earth. All the loan aforesaid, make the sum of eighty-six thousand dol- the operations of the government proceeding peacefully and quietly-the citizens advancing in The annual returns of the militia, arms &c. as contained and in a knowledge of the arts, and rapidly adding to the rt of the A lighant General, are now laid be- comforts and conveniences of life; under the influence too, life; ender the influence too, life; under the in adopting one of two measures; either to en-observance of the laws relating to their train-tional debt, the Republic of North America presents the most glorious spectacle in the known world. And from the thation of the country, we express a friendly relations which subsist between us and our brethren of other nations, and the happy adjustment of com licted, so far from rendering the militia more expert in mercial differences, we have reason to hope that new sources of wealth will be opened to our enterprising and industriou citizens.

But whilst we thus felicitate ourselves upon the blessings we enjoy under our excellent structure of government, and upon the rapid advancement of our own country, let us no be unmindful of the wonderful triumph of liberty lately ef any means, that a strict organization of the militia should feeted in France. Every true Republican, every friend of political freedom, must rejoice at this event; and we trust penalties should be imposed for neglect in making a regular the gallant struggle of this noble nation, will prove to al

In contemplating the events of this wonderful revolution bearance which characterized it after victory, than by the monarch who had infringed upon principles dear to every freeman's bosom, could not have vented its fury, whilst that monarch lived, had not their motives been pure and sympathies are immediately enlisted in favour of any peole gallantly defending their rights; but towards the nation which cheerfully came to our aid in the hour of peril, when we were struggling for our own liberties, the most ardent invocations to Heaven should be offered, that it may continue successfully to maintain principles which will necessari ly lead to the establishment of a government, whose basis shall be entire political freedom, and whose only objects, the presperity and happiness of the people.

We have the honour to be, With high consideration, Your obedient servants, THOMAS KING CARROLL.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1830. Present the same members as on yes The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The documents accompanying the Governor's communication, received yesterday, were sent to the House of De

Mr. Heath asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to b ntitled. An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay

standing committees, viz: Nelson, Smith and Denmis. A committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims .-

Messrs. Forrest, Rees, Smith, Sewell and Harrison.
A.committee on Internal Emprovement—Messrs. Nelson, eath, Herbert, Rees, and Spence.
A committee on Bills relating to Out Pensioners-Messra

Harrison, Sewell, Whiteley, Kennedy and Thomas.

A committee on Bills for the relief of Insolvent Debto Messrs. Heath, Herbert, Lloyd, Spence and Forrest.

A committee on Invalid Deeda-Messra. Dennis, Beath, Harrison, Smith and Nelson. A committee on Engrossed Bills-Messra. Whitelof/Kenedy, Sewell, Dennis and Harrison.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from Martin Bourke of

Washington county, praying for the remission of a fine; which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1830.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was Ordered, That the committee on engrossed bills be direct ed to compare the printed with the manuscript copy of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen-Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the entreville Azademy, December session 1929, ch. 1711 and any error in the said printed copy be ascertained, to report

if any error in the said printed copy of ascertained, to report such remedy as may be expedient.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a hill, enfitted A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgomery county court, further time to complete certain records, passed at December session 1828, chapter 2; which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Forrest, Heath and Harri-

on.
Also a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of certain minor. We trust the ry institutions, than the laudable effort now making by the red to Mesers. Heath, Smith and Spence.



## ZCaryland Wazelle.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 6, 1830.

The Rev. J. R. M'CALL will deliver as oration on the Christian Religion, on Thire day evening, in the State House, at candi ight, where he would be pleased to meet the friends of Christianity.

DARTEL MARTIN, Esq. of Talbot county, was elected on Monday last, by the Legisle ture, Governor of the State for the ensuing

And on Tuesday the following gentlemes fore elected as members of the Council to wit: George Howard, of John Eager, Esq. af Anne-Arundel county, Bamuel Turner, Esq. of Talbot county, Thomas Worthington, Esq. of Frederick county, Henry Page, Eiq. of Darchester county, and William Polter, Esc. Caroline county.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1830. Monday, Jan. 3d. The argument of No. 49, Watkins et al. vs. Snowden et al. was concluded by Magrader fer the appellees, and Randall for the appellants.

No. 167, Slemaker vs. Brewer, Mackubis, and others, this case was argued by Magra der and Boyle for the appellant, and Brewer or the appellees.

Jan. 4th. The argument of No. 137. Watkins and Claytor vs. Estep, was continued by Randall and Magnuder for the appel lants, and Johnson for the appellec.

Jan. 5th. The argument of the above che was concluded by Magrude for the appellant

## BILLS REPORTED. By Mar Eur.

To elect the Sanate by the People. It will be obserfed by the reader, that the period (1836) fixed for this bill to go into operation is a distrit one. This was unavoids ble, since the election of a uew Senate for the term of five fears, will take place before de next meet og of the Legislature, and corsefore any act confirming this bills quently b should it be adopted at the present session, could be passed.]

Af AT
To abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up racancies in that body, so that sack county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Gaiere in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity Jurisdiction in this State. Ordered, That Messrs. Heats, Spence and Harrison, be a committee to prepare and report the same. The President announced the appointment of the following shall consist and be composed of twenty means standing cammittees, viz: bers, one member to be chosen from the city of Baltimore, one other from the city at Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, and one member from each of the other counties of this state and that the senators shall be elected by ballot, for five years, by the people of the several counties and cities, qualified to vote for mean; bers of the house of delegates, at the same time, and in the same finance, and, at the same place or places, whore they shall yet

time, and in the same finance, and at the same place or places, where they shall vote for members of the hothe of delegates.

Sho. 2. And be it exacted. That the same shall be elected on the first Monday of the ber, eighteen hundred and thirty are and the same day in every fifth year leaver them after.

after,
SEC. 3. And the it enocted, That no parties an shall be a smatter, who shall not here been seven years at least a citizen of the le nited States, and attained to the age of twenty-five years, had been a resident of the state five years her before his election, and the

five years next before his election, and two years thereof a resident of the county service for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been shaent on public husiness of the United States or of this state.

Bue, a. And be it enacted. That if the vett of any separtor shall become vacant by deather resignation, or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the services that it is same manner, and under the same regulations, as exarrants are issued by the Speaker of the house of delegates to supply vacancies in that body, and any sensor warnay has be elected to fill a vacancies. In that had his sent so long is the purson it was place.

imes and manner thereof, and the declaring and returning the said E-in as full and ample a manner as the re by law can regulate all those count ich relate to the election of dele-

the General Assemble

B. And be it enacted, That this act
confirmed by the Geocratic numbly
y next election of delegate, the
tion and form of government directs,
act case this act, and the alterations nendments of the Constitution and wernment therein contained, shall and considered, and shall constitute in im alid, as a part of the said Constitu-form of givernment, to all intents loses, any thing to the contrary not-

And be it enacted. That all those e Constitution and form of govern strary and repugnant to this act, and are hereby declared to be rapeallished, and of no effect, from and first Monday in Octobe, eighteer nd thirty siz.

Elitor of the Maryland Gazetts. I was much gratified the other day on read, in the House of Delegates, a was much gratified to other day of lead, in the House of Delegates, a ted by Col. Env of Baltimore coun-for its object the election of the the people. At the period when itution was adopted, it is possible, itution was adopted, it is possible, have been the ignorant condition of that its framers believed themselves grafting in that instrument the pro-uch withold the election of Senators and which confer that exalted privi good men who planned the form of go good men who planned the form of go-t of this state, to deny by their act, etency of the people of Maryland to I act for themselves in the particular ng a senate to represent them. Adsuch to have been the impressions everned the man who modelled the ion, and without undertaking to comhave had some shadow of , it must, at this enlightened day, at the cause for denving to the peo , that this right ought no longer to Maryland can at this most of as intelligent, discreet and ree a population, in proportion to its as any other state in the union; and a population in way quite as capanjoying self-government as any other

reposition to depart from an old rule nment, no matter how aristocratic or his old rule may be, is sure to mest or less opposition, hence, the friends y calculate on having obstacle way at every stage through project may have to pass. But a-opponents to the election of the se-ie people; is there at this time a man nd, to whom sature has given the autory of hardinood, to any to his constitution are so ignorant and so stupid, that consider you competent to choose a and for this reason vote against that ingistiven you." No, there is not a an amongst them bold enough to do ough they may in the house, oppose ige of the bill; which, after mature ean give rise to but one serious ignorant and indiscreet, that it nali m with the power of electing the se-This, I contend is the only substanacting on the bill. Let every meman, decide on it conscientiously, and pind deeply impressed with the recol-that the people of Maryland are a free and entitled to self-government, so far possible for, constitutional law to exsincipal objection which has hereto-

than to urged, against the alteration in the ion proposed by Col. Ely's bill, is, senate not coming immediately from ple, is not dependent on them, and this country at any stand as a check opular branch in relation to approprious on the public turn. I have been not derive to be called argament, the most interaction to appropriate the most interaction of the first transfer which would offend the people, than better of the House's Delagates, immediately and strictly answerable for every vote which they make no acquainted with human nature me acquainted with human nature that the fear of doing wrong, where the penalty attached to the offence, is so powerful a restraint on man, as fere is, a certainty of punishment folione erime. At present, it is not in the 1 the people, to punish a senator by 1 from service, or in any other manmatter how unwise or badly he may is official character. He is above the is official character. He is above the soul may oppose their wishes, without because, de facto, he is not, from the in which he is elected, responsible to To talk a body composed of etch men some restrainers of the people's imprepresentatives, sayours too strongly occasio practices, is meet the appropriate any men who manifests the old Remarking that the people at a superior that we will of the people at a superior to the people at a superior to